



November 12, 2002

Mr. Robert S. Johnson
Chappell, Hill & Lowrance, L.L.P.
301 Commerce Street, Suite 1800
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

OR2002-6389

Dear Mr. Johnson:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 172054.

The Fort Worth Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for copies of information provided to district trustees between July 16, 2002 and August 27, 2002 relating to a specified contract. You state that you are currently making most of the responsive information available to the requestor. You claim, however, that the remaining responsive information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and have reviewed the submitted information.

You claim that the entirety of the information at issue is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.103 of the Government Code. Section 552.103 provides in pertinent part:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

....

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code, § 552.103(a),(c). The district maintains the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show that the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the governmental body receives the request for information and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *See University of Tex. Law Sch. v. Texas Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.--Austin 1997, no pet.); *see also Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.--Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). The district must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a).

A governmental body must provide this office with "concrete evidence showing that the claim that litigation may ensue is more than mere conjecture" when establishing that litigation is reasonably anticipated. *See Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986)*. Concrete evidence to support a claim that litigation is reasonably anticipated may include, for example, the governmental body's receipt of a letter containing a specific threat to sue the governmental body from an attorney for a potential opposing party.¹ *See Open Records Decision Nos. 555 (1990), 518 at 5 (1989)* (litigation must be "realistically contemplated"). On the other hand, this office has determined that if an individual publicly threatens to bring suit against a governmental body, but does not actually take objective steps toward filing suit, litigation is not reasonably anticipated. *See Open Records Decision No. 331 (1982)*. Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *See Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986)*. You state that litigation is reasonably anticipated by the district because of the nature of the disputes related to the information at issue. After reviewing your argument and the information at issue, we find that the district has failed to present us with concrete evidence that litigation was reasonably anticipated by the district on the date that it received the request for information. Accordingly, we conclude that the district may not withhold any portion of the submitted information pursuant to section 552.103 of the Government Code.

¹ In addition, this office has concluded that litigation was reasonably anticipated when the potential opposing party took the following objective steps toward litigation: hired an attorney who made a demand for disputed payments and threatened to sue if the payments were not made promptly, *see Open Records Decision No. 346 (1982)*; and threatened to sue on several occasions and hired an attorney, *see Open Records Decision No. 288 (1981)*.

You also claim that Tabs 1 through 3 are excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.107 of the Government Code. Section 552.107(1) protects information encompassed by the attorney-client privilege. We note that in instances where an attorney represents a governmental entity, the attorney-client privilege protects only an attorney's legal advice and the client's confidences made to the attorney. *See* Open Records Decision No. 574 (1990). Accordingly, these two classes of information are the only information contained in the records at issue that may be withheld pursuant to the attorney-client privilege. Section 552.107(1) excepts information that an attorney cannot disclose because of a duty to his client. In Open Records Decision No. 574 (1990), this office concluded that section 552.107 excepts from disclosure only "privileged information," that is, information that reflects either confidential communications from the client to the attorney or the attorney's legal advice or opinions; it does not apply to all client information held by a governmental body's attorney. *See* Open Records Decision No. 574 at 5 (1990). Based on our review of your arguments and Tabs 1 through 3, we agree that the entirety of this information constitutes an attorney's legal advice or opinion provided in furtherance of the rendition of legal services to the client. Accordingly, we conclude that the district may withhold Tabs 1 through 3 in their entirety pursuant to section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.²

In summary, the district may withhold Tabs 1 through 3 pursuant to section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The district must release the entirety of Tabs 4 and 5 to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the

² Because we conclude that the entirety of Tabs 1 through 3 are excepted from disclosure under section 552.107(1), we need not address the applicability of your claim regarding section 552.111 of the Government Code.

governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

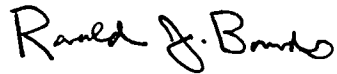
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Mr. Robert S. Johnson - Page 5

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ronald J. Bounds". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "R" and "B".

Ronald J. Bounds
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

RJB/lmt

Ref: ID# 172054

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Ms. Martha Deller
Star-Telegram
400 West Seventh Street
Fort Worth, Texas 78102
(w/o enclosures)